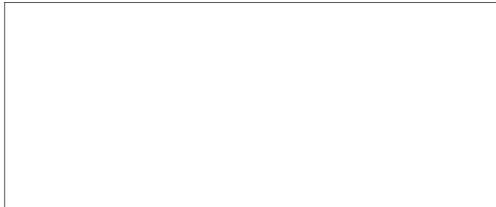


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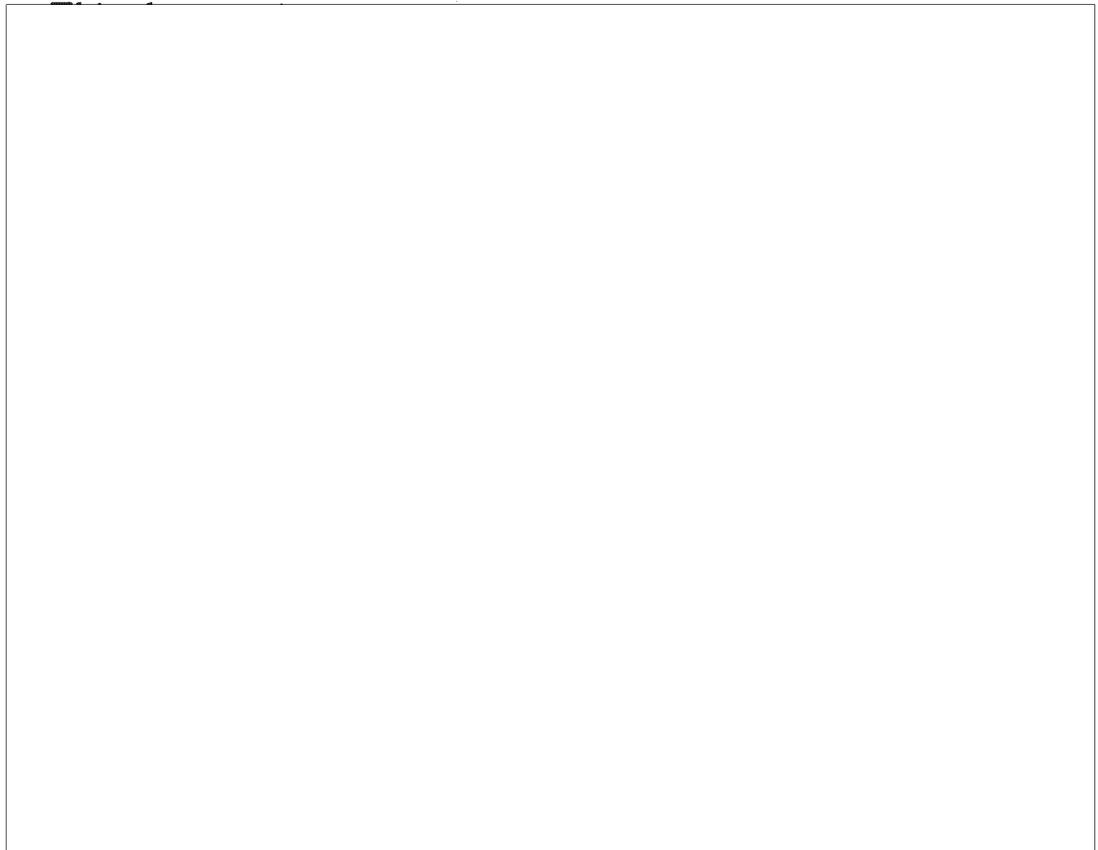


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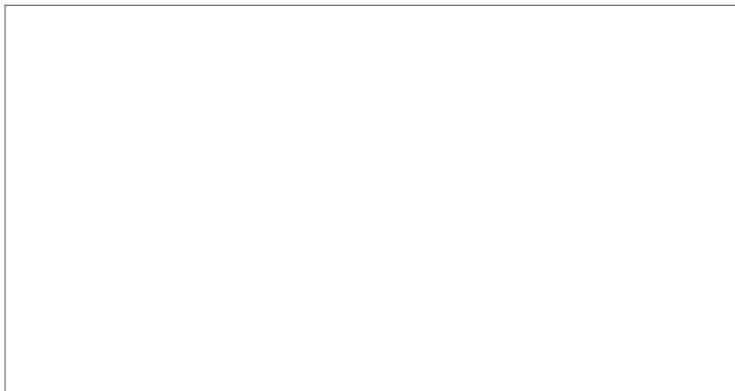
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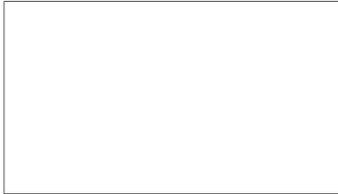
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CONTENTS

- ok* 1. NEW SOVIET ECONOMIC PLAN TO BE DRAFTED FOR 1959-1965 PERIOD [] (page 3).

- no* 2. NASIR LAUNCHES PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST SAUD [] (page 4).

- no* 3. REPORTED RIFT WITHIN SYRIAN RULING CLIQUE [] [] (page 5).

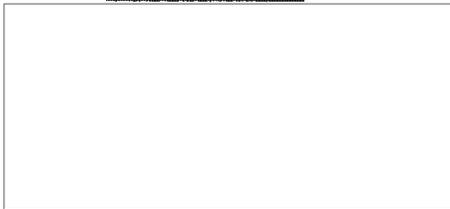
- no* 4. IRAQIS OPPOSE MILITARY INTERVENTION IN SYRIA [] (page 6).

- no* 5. EGYPT READY TO FORWARD MUNITIONS FROM SYRIA TO ALGERIAN REBELS [] (page 7).

- ok* 6. JOINT LABOR ACTION THREATENS FRANCE'S ANTI-INFLATIONARY DRIVE [] (page 8).

1. NEW SOVIET ECONOMIC PLAN TO BE DRAFTED FOR
1959-1965 PERIOD

Comment on:

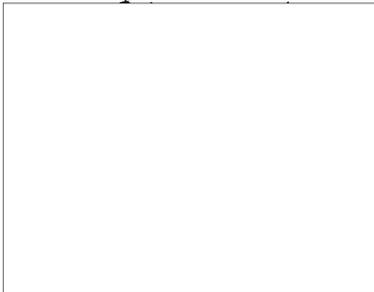


On 25 September, Moscow radio broadcast a joint announcement by the party central committee and government Council of Ministers that by 1 July 1958 the State Planning Commission would draft a new long-term plan covering the 1959-1965 period. The announcement makes no reference to the 1960 goals of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The statement reiterates the general objective of "catching up" with the West and approvingly cites the recently stepped-up housing and agricultural programs and the reorganization of industry as factors which must be incorporated in the new plan.

This decision implies that the Sixth Five-Year Plan, whose overambitious goals have been in process of revision since December 1956, has been abandoned. On the face of it, the decision would appear to serve Khrushchev's political interest, since it lengthens the testing period of his industrial reorganization program and puts off the time when the various economic goals he has laid out can be measured against results. 

2. NASIR LAUNCHES PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AGAINST SAUD

Comment on:



Nasir reportedly has ordered a Cairo press campaign against King Saud which began in the government-controlled Al Ahram on 23 September. One item referred to the King's dealings with former Syrian dictator Shishakli in such a way as to reflect on the King's loyalty to Arab nationalism. The newspaper also reports Saud's purchase in Germany of \$1,500,000 worth of Mercedes-Benz cars and, insinuating profligacy on the part of the monarch, says he is supporting former queen Narriman.

Nasir reportedly was angered by Saud's stopover in Beirut en route to Baden Baden and his contacts in Germany with exiled anti-Nasir Egyptians. He was probably further irritated by the King's decision to bypass Cairo on his way home.

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted] Saud's desire to promote Arab unity, however, makes it unlikely that he will permit an open break with Nasir unless the Cairo press campaign against him is prolonged. [Redacted]

3. REPORTED RIFT WITHIN SYRIAN RULING CLIQUE

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is growing within the present ruling faction in Syria. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

the rivalry between Hawrani and Defense Minister Azm has intensified since Azm's "triumphal" return from Moscow and that Hawrani and Communist leader Bakdash are feuding because of alleged sarcastic remarks made by Hawrani concerning the importance of the Syrian Communist party.

There are also reports that a power struggle between Baathist elements in the army and followers of Chief of Staff Bizri is reaching serious proportions with each faction attempting to "purge" the other's supporters from influential positions.

Even if these factional disputes break into the open, there is little likelihood that this would affect Syria's attitudes toward the West. The Baathists are as ideologically opposed to the West as are the proponents of more Syrian-Soviet collaboration. A split within the radical nationalist grouping would present the Soviet Union with a problem as to which faction it would support. Prolonged internal dissension in Syria would tend to retard Syrian subversion in Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon. [REDACTED]

4. IRAQIS OPPOSE MILITARY INTERVENTION IN SYRIA



Iraqi Minister of Interior General Fattan told the American ambassador on 24 September that any Turkish intervention in Syria would provoke "serious demonstrations" in Iraq. The minister believes that if Iraq alone, or with another Arab state, were to intervene militarily in Syria, there would be a popular upheaval of "catastrophic proportions" and trouble within the Iraqi armed forces themselves. Fattan said that no prime minister, "not even Nuri Said," could order military intervention in Syria and remain in office. Fattan believes the situation can be retrieved only from within Syria.

Comment



The Iraqi government, in reply to a recent Syrian note, has denied that it feels threatened by Syrian internal developments, and has said that it would, of course, come to Syria's aid if that country were attacked.

5. EGYPT READY TO FORWARD MUNITIONS FROM SYRIA TO ALGERIAN REBELS

[Redacted]

[Redacted] a ship would be sent for the cargo.

Comment

The cargo referred to is probably the 100 tons of ammunition [Redacted]

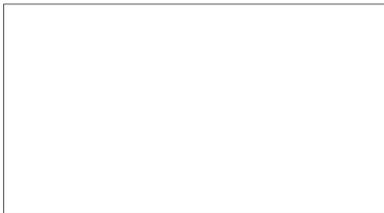
[Redacted] shipment was being delayed "for the moment."

The large supplies of weapons and ammunition accumulating in Syria suggest that Arab deliveries to the Algerian rebels of materiel, including items originating in the bloc, are being increased. [Redacted]

[Redacted]

6. JOINT LABOR ACTION THREATENS FRANCE'S ANTI-INFLATIONARY DRIVE

Comment on:



Members of France's three rival labor confederations appear to be planning more joint strike activity than at any time in the past four years to enforce demands for new wage hikes.

The leaders of the Socialist-oriented Workers' Force (FO) claim they have little prospect of restraining their followers in view of the support given by the Christian Workers' Confederation (CFTC) to agitation by the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT). In the key metallurgical industry, components of all three major confederations have already scheduled one joint local 24-hour walkout for 26 September, and another called by the FO for 27 September will also probably be backed by the other two groups.

Labor's demands, intensified by the government's concessions to the farmers, threaten to disrupt the government's anti-inflationary program. The CFTC has already lined up with the CGT and the railroad federations on a tentative 48-hour rail strike for the first week in October. A further test of labor sentiment may come on 17 October, when the CGT has scheduled a mass strike demonstration on both the Algerian problem and the economic issue. 